Amendments to the Drawings:

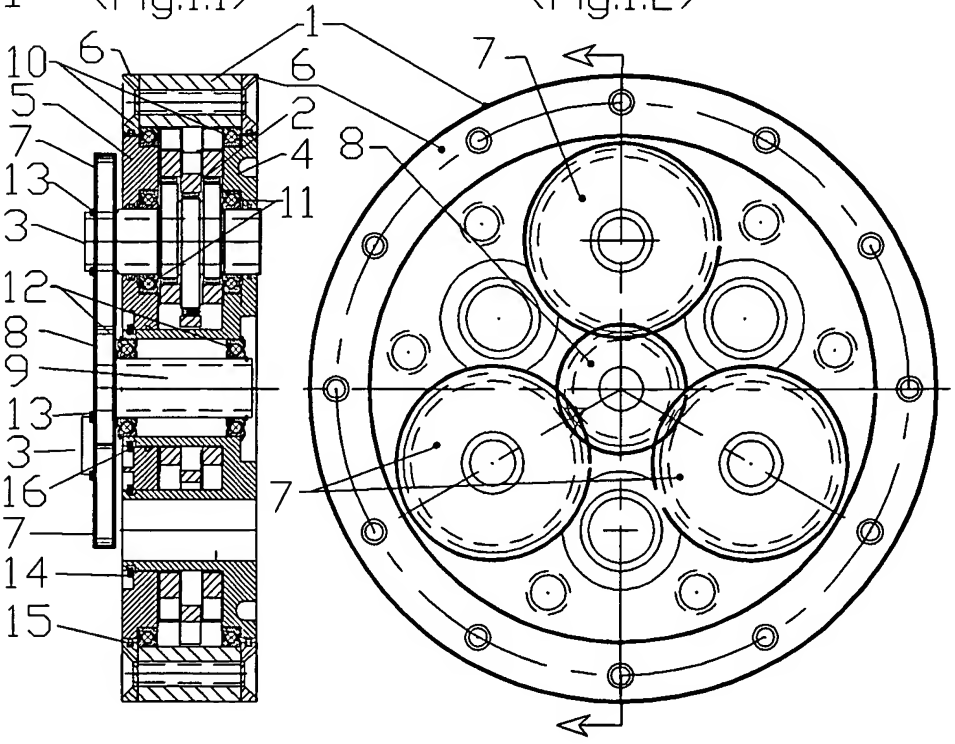
The attached sheets of drawings includes the addition of "Replacement Drawings" on the top page of each drawing.

Attachment: Replacement Sheets
Annotated Sheets Showing Changes

Table 1 (Parts Name to Fig.1)

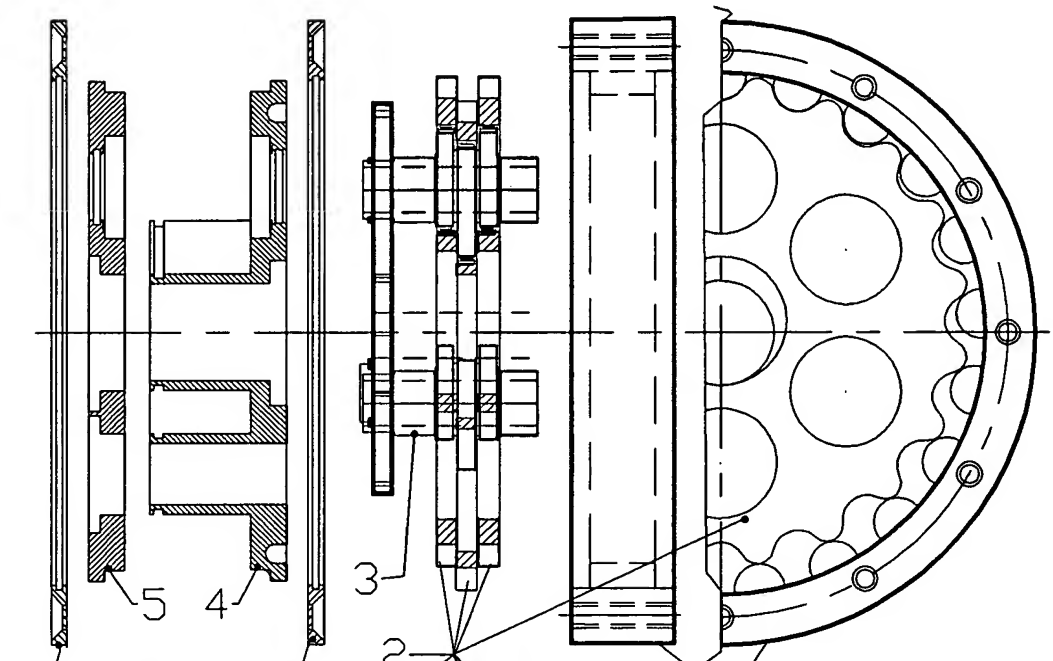
1	CYCLO ID-GEAR HOUSING
2	CYCLO OD-GEAR DISK
3	ECCENTRIC 0+120+240deg. HOLLOW SHAFT
4	DRIVE-THROUGH HOLLOW FLANGE
5	CONTAINING FLANGE
6	BEARING RETAINER
7	PLANET GEARS
8	PLANET SUN GEAR
9	SUN GEAR HOLLOW AXIS
10	BEARING CYCLO AXIS
11	ECCENTRIC BEARING
12	BEARING SUN GEAR SHAFT
13	SNAP RING PLANET GEAR
14	SNAP RING FLANGE
15	SEAL X-TYPE
16	SNAP RING CENTER OF HOUSING

Fig.1 (Fig.1.1) (Fig.1.2)

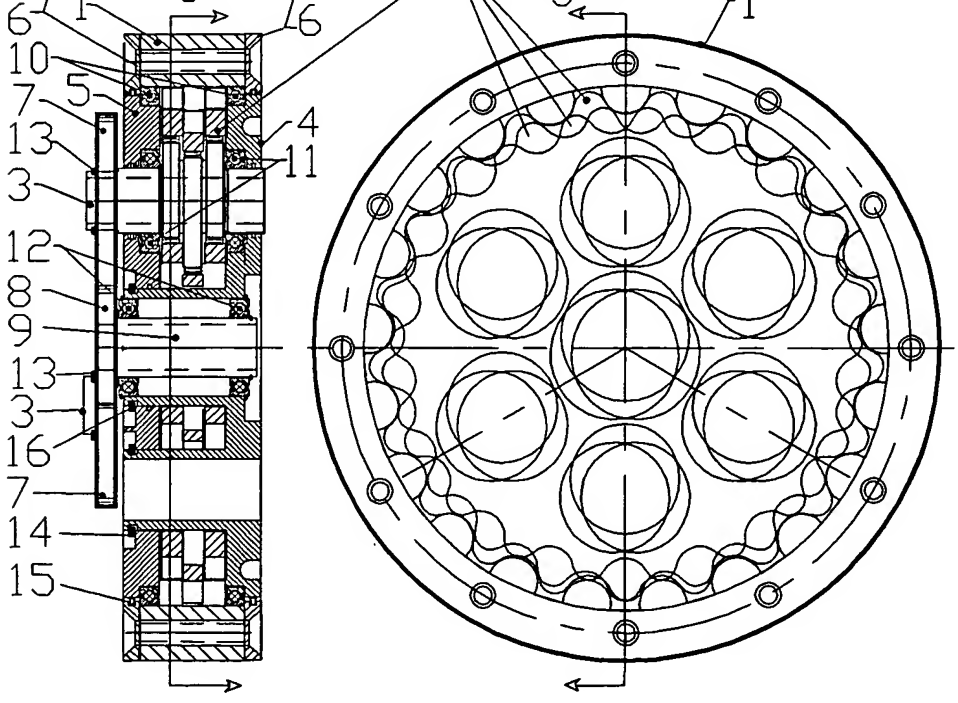


Replacement Sheet

(Fig.1.3) (Fig.1.4) (Fig.1.5) (Fig.1.6)



(Fig.1.7) (Fig.1.8)



Replacement Sheet

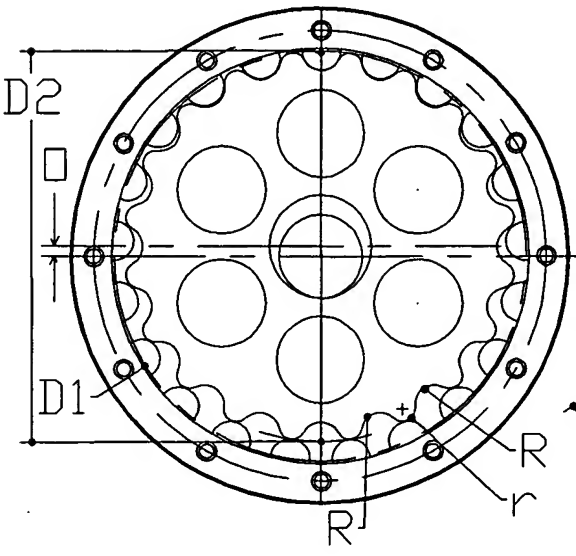
Table 2 (Cyclo Gear Relations and Symbols)

R = radius of cyclo tooth
r = r of Arc Tan(R,$D_{1,2}$,R)
D = diameter at tooth centers
□ = offset of eccentrics
Z1 = number of cyclo gear teeth
Z2 = number of cyclo disk teeth

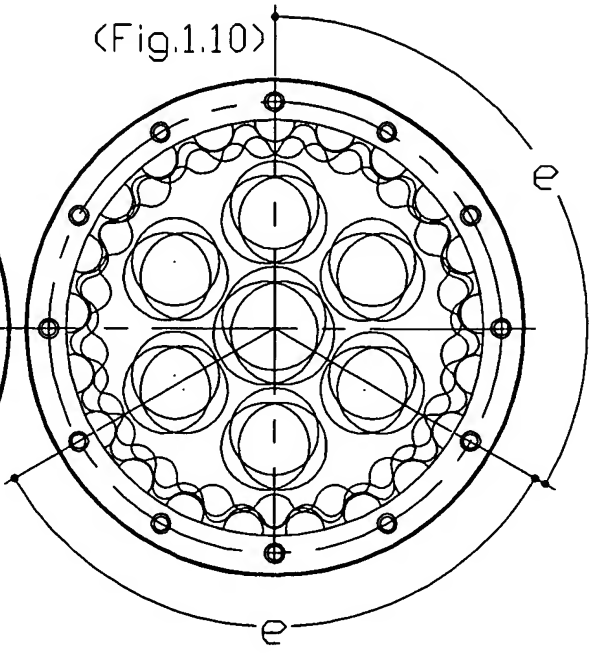
Relations:

Z2 = Z1 - 1
D1 = Z1 x R
D2 = Z2 x R
□ = R/2
U cyclo = R2/R1 -1
U total = (Z sun / Z planet) (U cycle)
e = Ecc. Index = 360deg /No of Cyclo Disks

(Fig.1.9)



(Fig.1.10)



Replacement Sheet

TABLE 3

Sample Cyclo Gear Relations from
3 to 11 and 60 and 61 Cycle Teeth

(Fig. 1.11)

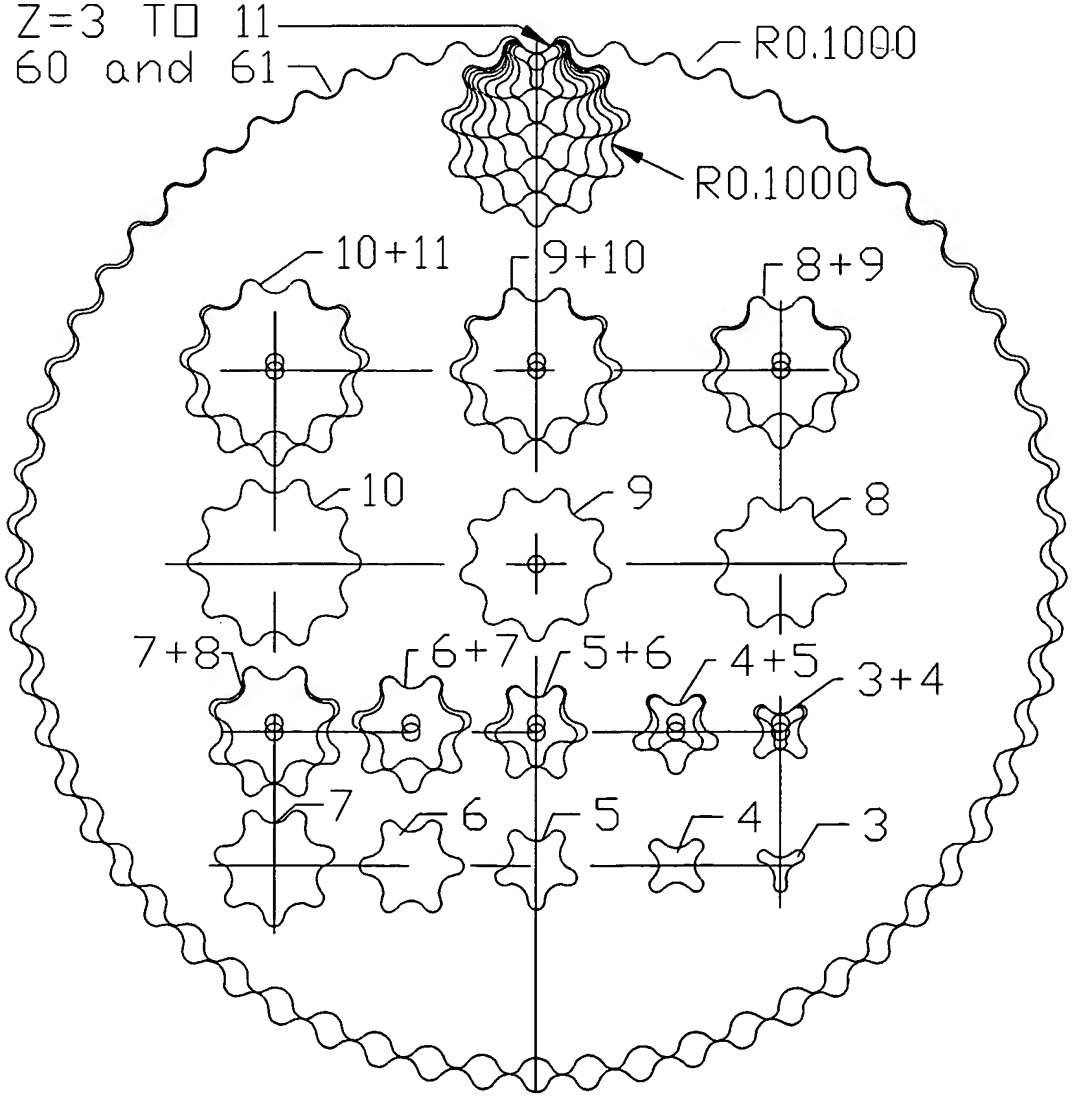
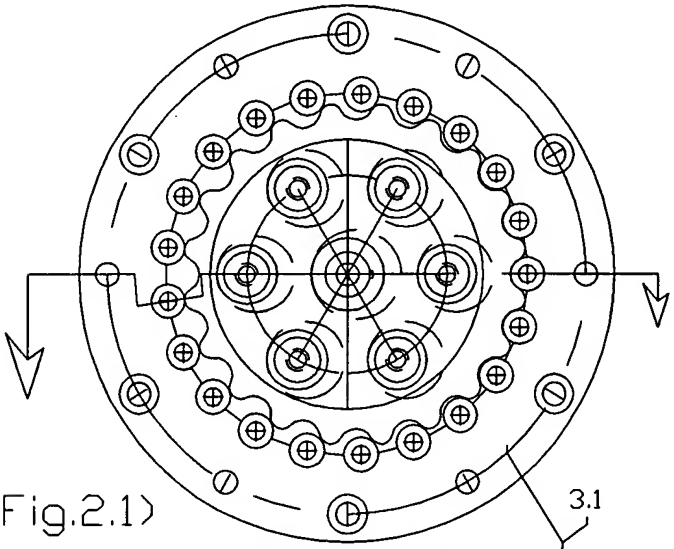
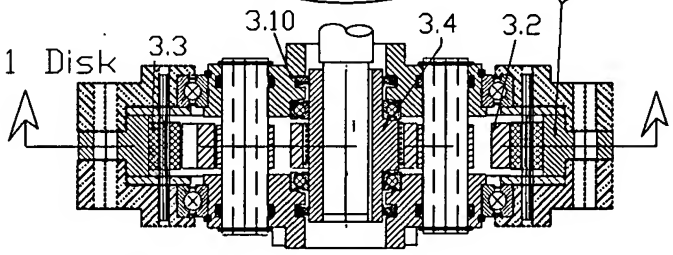


Fig. 2

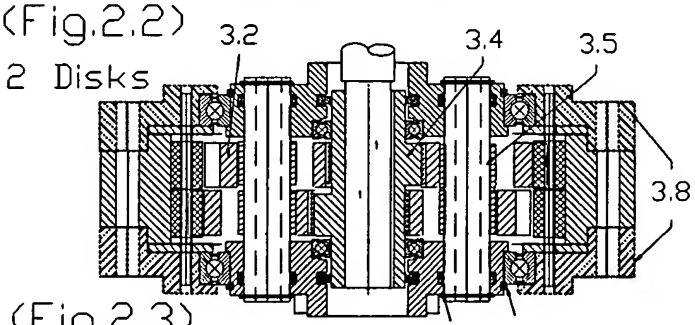
Center-Driven Cyclo Gear Axes with one (Fig.2.1), two (Fig.2.2), three (Fig. 2.3) Center-Driven Wave Disks, six hollow Driveout Pints and Bushings.



(Fig.2.1)



(Fig.2.2)



(Fig.2.3)

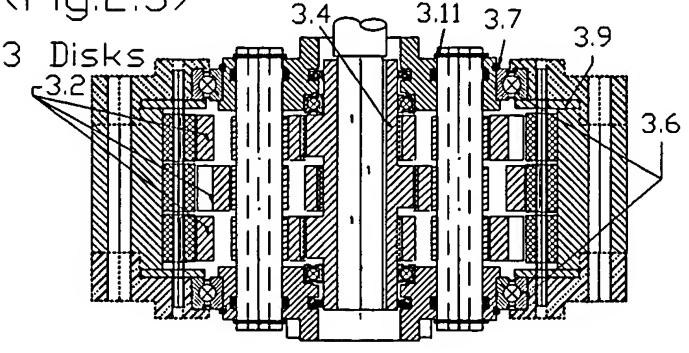


TABLE 4

To Fig.2 Part Names

3.1 Cyclo Gear
3.2 Cyclo Disk(s)
3.3 Cyclo Rollers
3.4 Eccentric(s)
3.5 Hollow Pins
3.6 Bearing Flg.
3.7 Snap Ring
3.8 End Covers
3.9 Stop Rings
3.10 Shaft Seal
3.11 Snap Ring

Fig. 3

FREQUENCY SHIFT AND SERVO FILTER TO CONTROL CRITICAL FREQUENCY VIBRATION

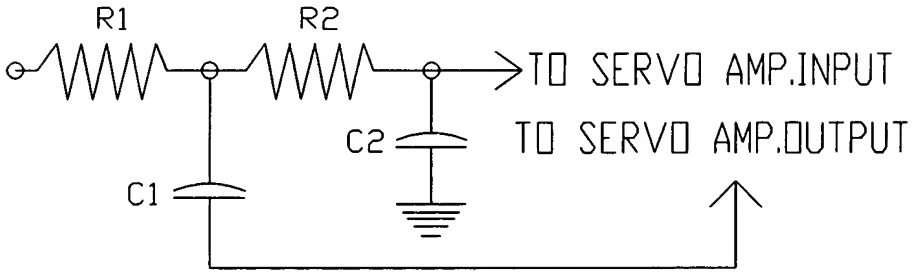
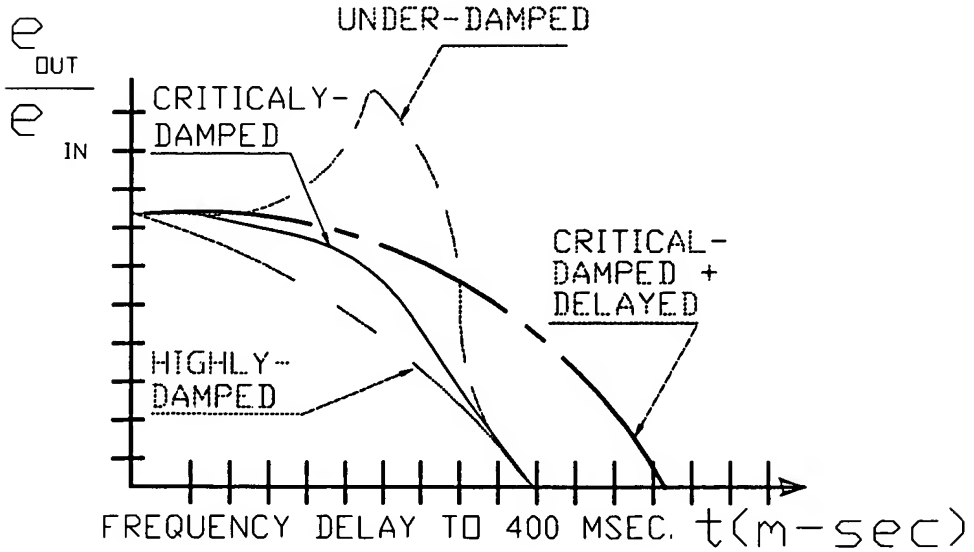


Fig. 4



Replacement Sheet

Fig. 5

ONE DISK ABSOLUTE ANGULAR ROTATION ENCODER USING LOW-POWER INFRARED LED, TTL UP/DOWN COUNTER WITH SHIFT REGISTER AND LOCAL RECHARGEABLE BATTERY POWER BACKUP

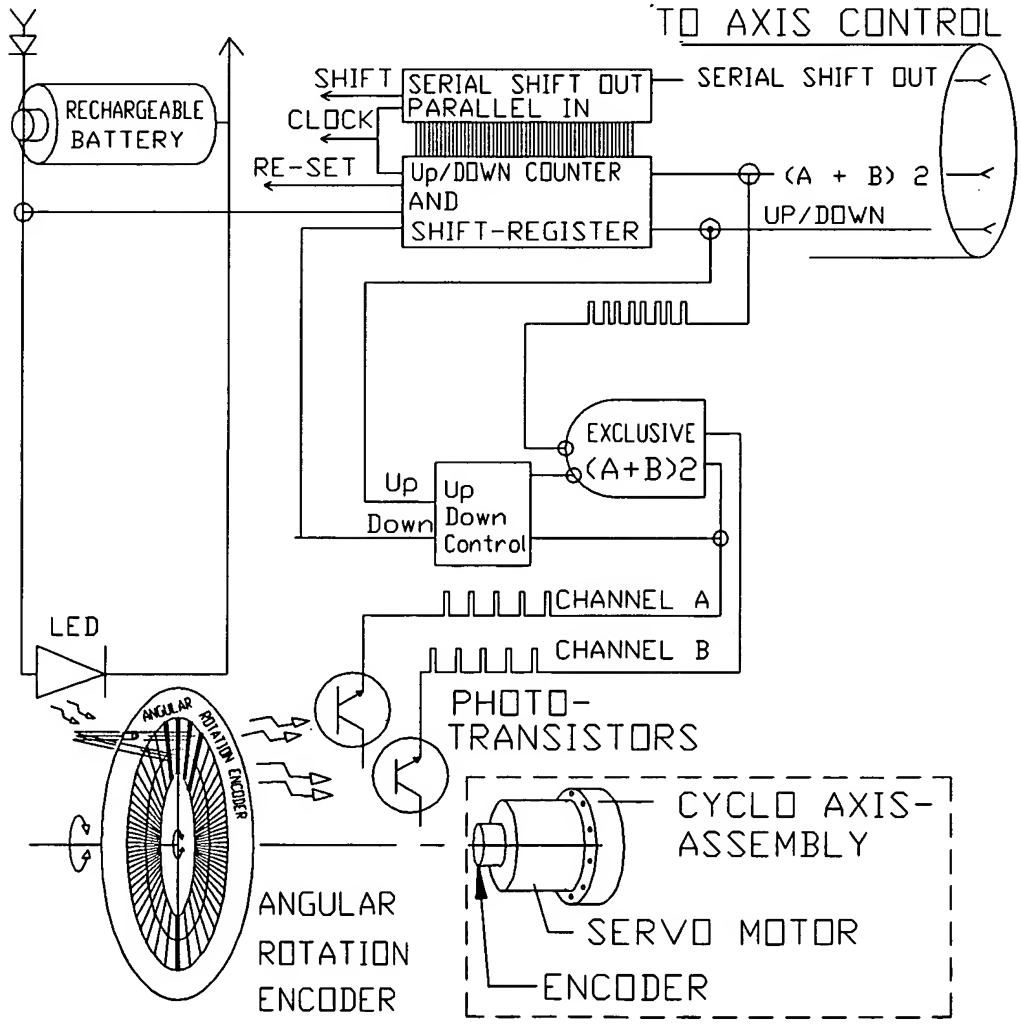
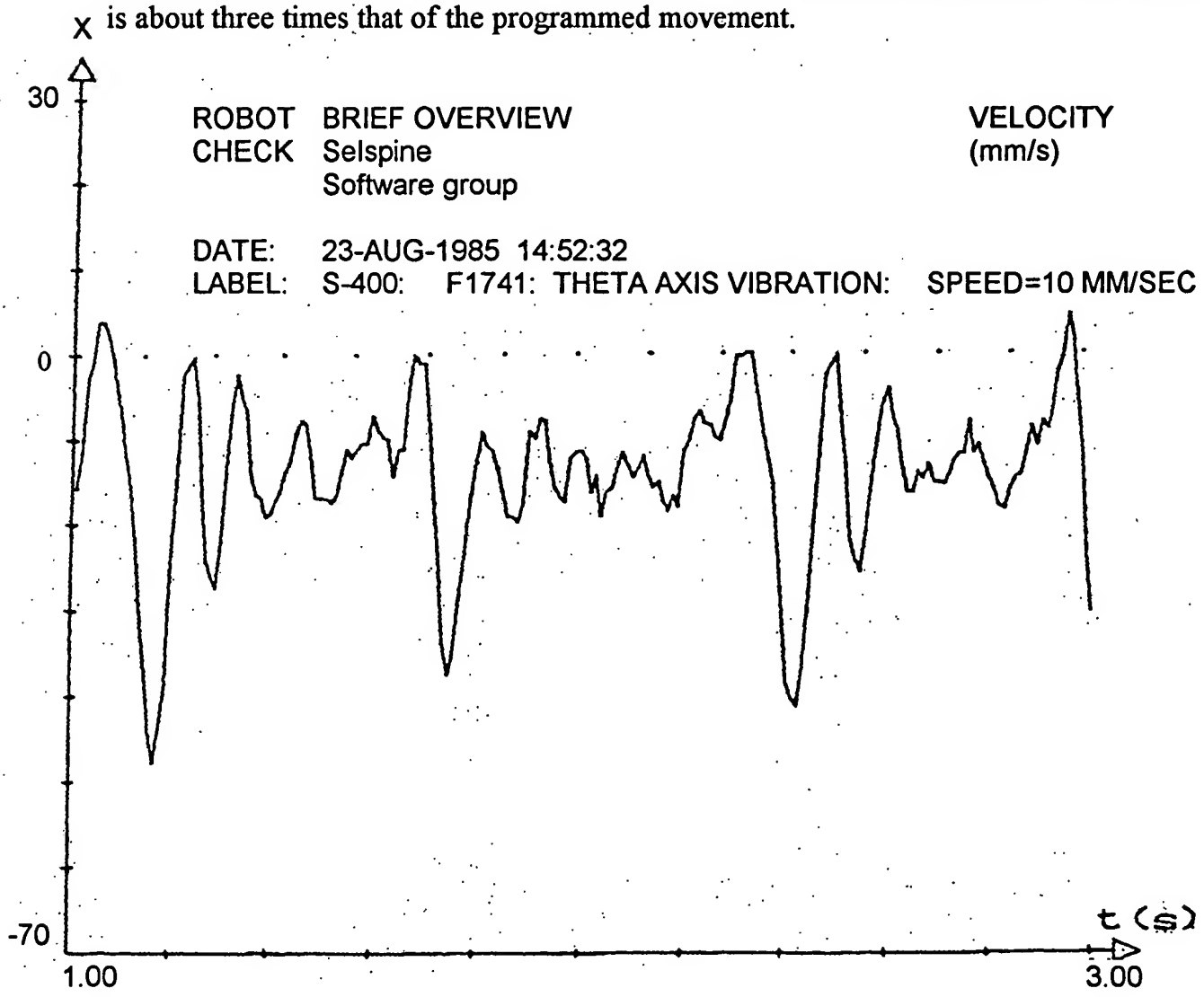


Chart 1 of Cyclo Patent for Otto Regner

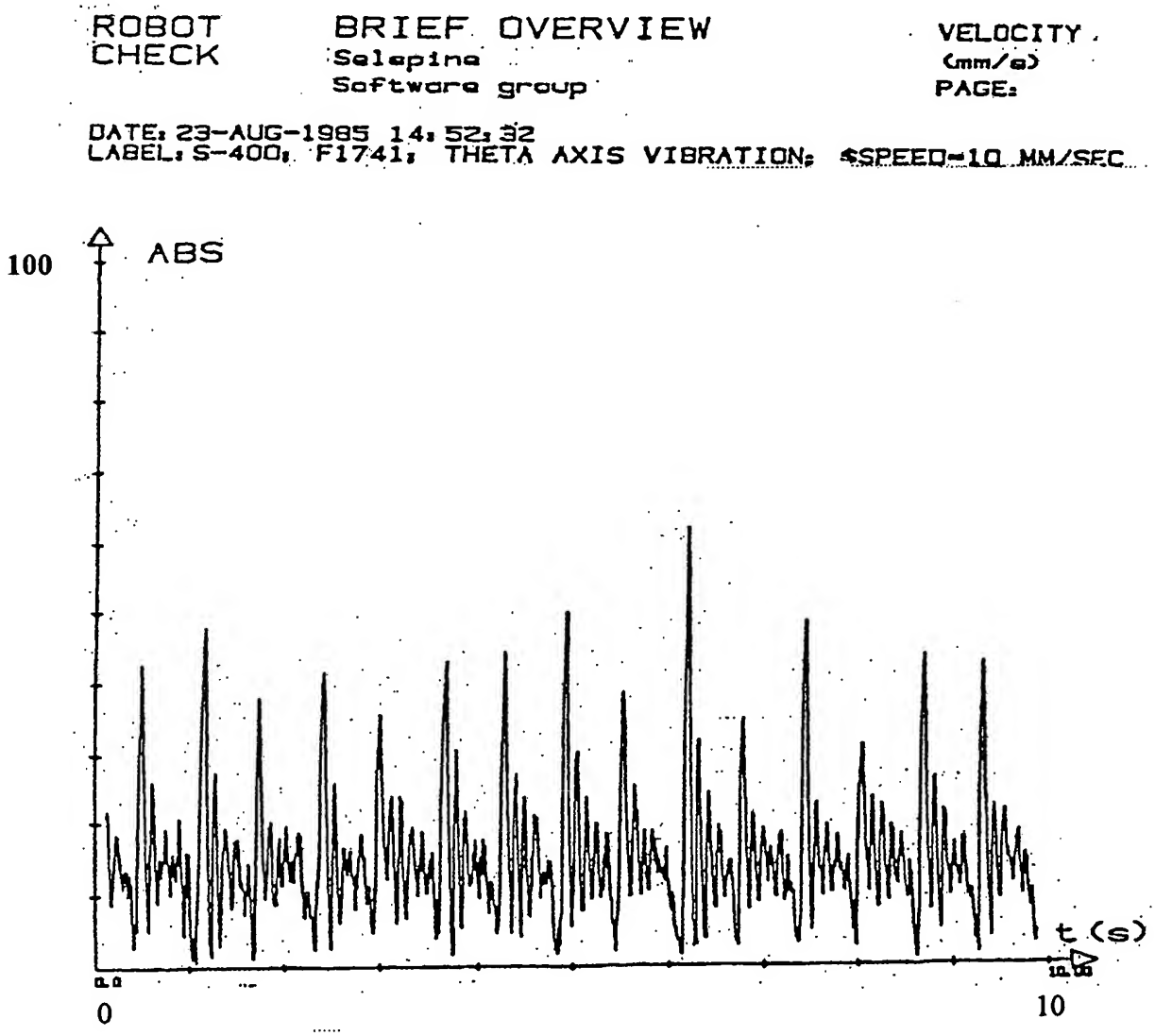
The chart below shows the true S-400 Serial # F1741 Fanuc (GMF-Robot) end-effecter movements. The robot was equipped with cyclo torque multipliers. The base or Theta Axis was moving.
The measured movement was 2 seconds between start and stop. The vibration amplitude shown is -48 mm/sec to 5 mm/sec and basic 1.6 hertz and imposed multiple of 8 hertz at a constant programmed velocity of -10 mm/sec. The vibration movement in the X-plan is about three times that of the programmed movement.



Replacement Sheet

Chart 2 of Cyclo Patent for Otto Regner

The chart below is from the S-400 Serial # F1741 Fanuc (GMF-Robotics) end-effecter movements. The robot's gears are cyclo torque multipliers and the Theta Axis was only programmed to move for charting.
The programmed time was over 20 seconds at a 10mm/second speed. The ABS vector was charted 5 seconds after start and for 10 seconds.
The produced chart tells us: there are 16 ABS (absolute) velocity changes larger than 30 mm/sec; the largest is 62 mm/second. The majority of 65+ velocity changes are in the range of 20 mm/sec. The main vibration frequency is 1.6 hertz and the secondary multiple of frequencies is 8 hertz. The critical base frequency is therefore 1.6 hertz with an "N" resonance factor of 5; 5 x 1.6 = 8 hertz, absolute.



~~with accessible shift register/memory is added~~ is continuously powered to make it an absolute position smart axis as shown ~~in~~ on FIG. 5.

Claim 16 (currently amended): A geometric~~al~~ design arrangement for planet type roller gears according to claim 15~~:~~ wherein the analog summing circuits and feedback servo circuit ~~often~~ may feeds back data misdirecting the summing results and ~~therefor~~ ~~the~~ servo action. The ~~FIG. 7~~ Figure 3 frequency and servo filter counteracts ~~irrelevant~~ extraneous signals and enhances further the productivity and performance of the cyclo torque multiplier and cyclo gear axis as shown in Figure 4.